Bellefonte Patriot.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

From the National Register.

MEASURES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress, the President, in his first message, congratulated that body on the flourishing condition of the country; and this congratulation has given rise to many querulous disquisitions, founded upon intimations that the government itself has, by its measures, reduced the community almost to a state of ruin. The best answer to all the cavils which have been made in this respect, is a plain reference to undeniable facts.

What then have been the acts, good and evil, of president MONROE's administration?

When Mr. Jefferson came into power, and the internal taxes were abolished, that abolition was hailed as a miracle of amelioration.

Upon Mr. Monroe's accession, the same description of taxes, to a much greater amount, were upon his recomendation, also repealed.

If the act of Mr Jefferson, in this respect, was good so was that of Mr. Monroe; and even better, for the taxes were not only greater in amount, but there was a reasonable pretext for keeping them on; namely: to pay off the heavy war debt.

At Mr. Monroe's suggestion likewise the officers and soldiers of the revolution have been provided for. This is a measure, not only creditable to the president, but honorable to the nation; and, to the latest generations, it will "tell well in history."

At the earnest recommendation of Mr. Monroe, moreover, large appropriations have been made for increasing the navy' for augmenting fortifications; and suitable officers have been incessantly employed in surveying different parts of the coast, fixing upon proper sites for arsenals and depots, and giving additional security to navigation.

Under president Monroe's administration our territorial limits have been fixed, by treaties with Great Britain and with with Spain, from the river Mississippi to the northern Pacific Ocean; and the whole of the Floridas have been added to the empire of the republic.

The national debt has been rapidly diminishing for the last two years; and there has always been money enough in the treasury to meet lawful demands upon it

The calls of humanity have not been unattended to. The Indians, whilst their excesses have been checked, have been courted and encouraged to improve their condition. They are solicited to enter the community of the whites, not as slaves but upon equal terms as brothers. Government not, like Mahomet, presented to them a fabulous creed in one hand and the sword of extermination in the other; but has held out to them the comforts and profits of Christian civilization.

Why therefore find fault?

Manufactures it is said, are not encouraged. But it is not apparent that encouragement of manufactures belongs, not to the executive, but to the legislative, part of the government? Domestic manufactures are not to seek for their adversaries in the public departments at Washington, but in the classes of society whose pursuits conflict with them. The store-keepers and the landholders are their rivals. The store-keepers live by the re-sale of foreign goods, and the landholders are impressed with the opinion that a dimunition in the quantity of foreign goods imported, would be attended by a diminution in the amount of native products consumed in foreign countries. Such is the leading obstacle to the advancement of domestic manufactures, which have also to encounter difficulties in the high price of labor and in the want of moneyed capital.

Navigation, too, it is said languages. Is that to be wondered at? If this complaint means any thing, it means that the active tonnage of the United States is not so great at present as it was during the wars of the French revolution. "In 1790, the registered tonnage of the United States consisted of 346,254 tons; in 1816, it amounted to 800,759 tons. In 1790, the tonnage of every description amounted to 478,377 tons; in 1816, it was extended to 1,372,218 tons."* This enormous increase was occasioned by the neutral position of the United States during the wars in question, which rendered them, without a war premium for insurance, the carriers of almost all the nations of Europe.

When the late general peace took place there, the several nations of that quarter of the world would naturally reclaim their proper portion of the carrying trade; and this must necessarily check the amount and employment of American tonnage.—The remarks of Mr. Seybert, on this topic, are very judicious and appropriate: "All nations extensively engaged in navigation, (says he page 304,) have been affected by the peace in proportion to the augmentation of their tonnage, during the late conflicts in Europe; none has suffered more than Great Britain. Whilst the late political storms were almost desolating the civilized world, the vessels belonging to France, Holland, and Spain, were swept from the Ocean. In proportion as the tonnage of these nations diminihsed, that of the other states was augmented; and none in a greater degree, than our own. Foreign nations will make every effort to regain the navigation which the late wars had taken from them. We must anticipate a reduction on our part, of as much as was formerly employed in the trade between those countries and their American colonies."

The commercial prosperity which the United States enjoyed from 1793 to 1806 may, indeed, be said to have spoiled our merchants. The accumulation of a princely fortune was but the work of a few years, and country seats and villas sprung up as by magic. The enchantment of that day however, is over. Our traders must return to more sober and moderate calculations. Yet, making all possible allowances for the diminution of American tonnage, by the prevailing peace, the increase from 1789 to 1819 will still be found to be equivalent to a gradual augmentation, from the former to the latter year, marking a permanently growing prosperity sufficient to gratify the reasonable expectations of the best friends of the country.

The measures of the administration which have chiefly called forth the animadversions of its opponents, are—

1. The refusal to recognise the independence of the Spanish American provinces.

2. The seizure of Amelia Island. And—

3. The invasion of Florida.

Of the first of these acts, or rather no act, the fault finding has been so vague and wild that it is difficult to fix upon any one point wherein the advocates of the recognition of South American Independence concur. Some writers have insisted on the recognition of Puerrydon, and others of Artigas; and there have been persons who have recommended a recognition of both their authorities. We know of individuals who regard Puerreydon and O'Higgins as traitors to South American liberty and independence. The executive went no farther than to inquire into the situation of the South American affairs. And what has been the result? Why the provinces were found not to be united, and the Patriots themselves, as to their internal government, in a state of distraction. Let any reflecting man put the question to himself, whether under the circumstances, the executive ought to have volunteered a recognition of independence? The question was fairly tried in the house of Representatives, and was negatived by a large majority. This was during the first session of the fifteenth congress. Mr. CLAY, the principal partizan for acknowledging South America Independence, after seeing the reports of Messrs. Rodney Bland and Graham, did not in the second session of that Congress, think proper to renew the motion. Every freeman in the United States wishes well to the cause of emancipation in that portion of the earth; but very few, we apprehend, are willing to compromit the peace and welfare of the country by too early an interferrence in Spanish American affairs.

The seizure of Amelia Island was justified by law in three points of view. 1st. By the law of nations, which authorizes a suffering nation to break up a nest of freebooters, when the regular authorities of the place are confessedly incompetent to do it. 2d. By the revenue laws which interdict smuggling; and the laws relating to the slave-trade which prohibit the introduction of slaves from Africa. And, 3d. By the special secret acts of Congress concerning the occupation of Florida.

With respect to the invasion of Florida, the administration and general Jackson have been tried in almost every shape: In the newspapers, in congress, and by public meetings in three of the principal cities in the Union. By the House of Representatives, by a large majority of the public journals, and by the people, both the President and the General have been acquitted.

The subject of course ought to be considered as at rest.

If there is a charge which can be justly made against the administration, it is that of neglecting for too long a time to clear the American seas of the pirates who infest it. An act however, ha been at length passed for this object; and we may calculate on its being executed with energy. In referring to this part of our subject, we cannot avoid remarking what has frequently fallen under our notice, and that is, the leaning of indulgence to these piratical cruisers, from the persuasion that they aid the cause of the Spanish Independents. This argues a great corruption of moral principle in certain vehement friends of the patriots. It shows, if we view it in the most favorable light, that they consider the means—even if the means be pillage and murder—as justified by the end. It demonstrates, in truth, more: it proves that there are men who regard political revolutions as authorizing the attainment of wealth by plundering and assasinating the citizens and subjects of all countries.

Arbuthnott and Ambrister.

We had thought that all further discussion on this subject had closed, and that the event had been consigned to the impartial judgement of History. But it seems that the British ministry are disposed to keep the topic alive; and insinuations have been thrown out that the government of the United States is to be called to account for executing those two atrocious malefactors, Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

What can possibly influence the British cabinet to this course of procedure? It surely does not expect to derive any credit, either on the score of humanity or of good faith, in provoking further investigation.

If ever a sinister conduct, in relation to its public engagements, could be traced to any government, such a conduct may, as it respects the intrigues and plots of Arbuthnott and Ambrister, be traced to the court of St. James. Engaged as the United States have been in a diplomatic broil with Spain, the American people have not sufficiently attended to the connexion between these unhappy wretches and the British ministry. The British *ministry*, do we say? Nay; the *Prince Regent* of Great Britain himself.

The documents which are now in a course of publication in the National Register, clearly prove the following facts—

1- That Hillis Hadjo, otherwise called the prophet Francis, visited England at the close of the late war between the United States and Great Britain

2. That he was received by the Prince Regent with marks of great consideration; presented with a tomahawk, which, among the Indians is equivalent to a war-talk; and treated with a grand entertainment on board a British man of war.

3. That Hillis Hadjo returned to Florida by way of the Bahamas, accompanied or immediately followed, by Arbuthnott, if not by Ambrister.

4. That Hillis Hadjo invariably asserted that he had been promised military supplies by the Prince Regent; and it was upon this assertion of the Indian prophet

* *Seybert's Statistical Annals pages* 5, 6.

Patrick Roper Explotion // Milesburgh Constitution

that both Arbuthnott and Ambrister endeavored to procure munitions of war from Governor Cameron of the Bahamas, making use of the name of his Britannic majesty's government by way of inducement

5 That Governor Cameron never attempted to suppress these applications; on the contrary, he enccuraged them, by writing through a third person, and showing a letter from earl Bathurst, the British Secretary for the colonial department.

6. That when Mr Bagot, the British minister at Washington, was applied to by Arbuthnott, who it seems, sent his letter by mail, Mr. Bagot did not decline the correspondence, nor reprove Arbuthnott for his conduct. He objected only to the *mode* of the correspondence, upon the plea of the amount of postage; which, in effect, may be regarded as a hint to make the communications by *private*, and consequently more *secret*, conveyances.

7. And that, in shunning an open correspondence with Arbuthnott and Ambrister, whilst they communicated with him clandestinely, the British ministry showed that they felt the impropriety of their conduct, and were aware that it could not be justified in the eyes of the world.

Justified? How is it possible it could be justified?

By the treaty of Ghent, the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his majesty, stipulated that "there should be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic majesty and the United States and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, *without exception of places or persons.*" To the execution of this stipulation in his ratification of the treaty, the Prince Regent pledged his princely faith and honor. And how has he fulfilled this pledge? Why, by giving, soon after, an elegant war-hatchet to the Indian prophet Francis, and countenancing, through his ministers and agents, the exertions of two of his own white subjects to stir up the Seminoles to war with the United States.

We speak of this affair with great reluctance; because, being at peace with the British nation, we wish to treat its constituted authorities with that politeness which a state of amity implies. But if the cabinet of St. James thinks proper to let loose upon the American administration the rude and vaporing strictures of the "Courier" and other London ministerial newspapers, urbanity must yield to the severity of truth, and the British authorities must expect to be treated with less forbearance, and more according to their real demerits.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Eastport, Maine, April 10

By the Leeds, Woodward, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Trinidad, we received from a very intelligent gentleman at that place, and who very recently returned from the theatre of war, the following

Brief Abstract of the latest intelligence

FROM VENEZUELA.

Port-Spain, March 15, 1819.

Late dispatches received at Angostura, from Gen. Paez, dated the 15th ult. announced the retreat of the Spanish army over th Arauca. Morillo, after an ineffectual attempt to bring Paez to a general action, was rapidly retracing his steps towards the Apure. His object is to regain the cultivated country, finding it impossible to draw supplies from the plains, in which he was harrassed continually by 2500 cavalry. The detachments he had sent out in quest of subsistence had been uniformly cut off by Paez's cavalry, and from the time of crossing the Aracua till that of his re-crossing it, and marching as far as Conception, Morillo lost 1400 men and a field piece. He had circulated (in writing) a boastful proclamation to Vaneros, or inhabitants of the plains dated the 5th, to which Paez had replied by a keenly satirical address (by way of comment) on the 15, February.

The artillery and infantry, (2000) left on the Island before Urbana, in the Oronoco were proceeding by forced marches to reunite themselves with Paez. They will be reinforced by 420 English and Irish soldiers, it having been Bolivar's intention to await there the arrival of 2000 English daily expected, &c. General Bolivar set out from Angostura on the 27th ult. on his return to the army.

Col. Hinsler's regiment and the remainder of Col. English's expedition are looked for daily. They will probably be associated with the 600 landed at Margaretta, whither general Urdeneta and Valdez, col Needham (the adjutant general of that division) have gone with about 60 English sailors, who will assist in manning gun boats or other vessels. Associated with 500 Margaritenians, &c. they will make a descent upon the coast at——— and form a junction with the division collected in the provinces of Barcelona, and Cumana, to be commanded by general Marinos; Sarazas, Monagas' and perhaps Bermendez' forces will constitute this army. Monagas was at the point of death from an attack of fever. News of decisive operations may be looked for from day to day. Should these forces not complete the object of independence, though the supposition is improbable the troops to arrive from England will unquestionably expel the remnant of Morillo's corps faom Venezuela.

Paez writes that the Prisoners taken were more like skeletons than living men. Add to this he, Morillo, has above 400 miles of plains to traverse, exposed continually to the enemies cavalry, his own being annihilated, and not a head of cattle in his camp.

The Congress was deliberating on various regulations, and on a fundemental law or constitution, to be proposed to the people for their approbation. This is the substance of the latest news.

Baltimore April 26. The U S sloop of war Ontario, Captain Biddle, arrived at Annapolis last evening, after a long cruise on the South America station; last from Rio Janeiro.

Singular Explosion—We copy the following article from another paper. In medical annals, and still more in common tradition, we have instances narrated of drunkards falling a prey to spontaneous combustion. To ridicule the extravagance to which this opinion has been carried, is probably the foundation of this *jeu d'esprit*; but there may also be a hit intended at medical evidence in the cases of Coroner's inquests, and the returns of the jury.

"On monday fortnight, a coroner's inquest was held in Broad-street, St, Giles's before Wm. Gell, Esq. one of the coroners of the county of Middlesex, on the body of Patrick Roper, an Irish labourer who met his death in a very singular manner.

"Molly Roper, wife to the deceased, deposed, that for many years back her husband had been in the habit of drinking whiskey to a great extent; that at the end of every week, on receiving his wages, he retired to a public house, and remained there till his money was exhausted. That, about twelve o'clock on the Saturday night he returned home as usual, very inebriated That this deponent was then in bed, and desired her husband to blow out the candle. That the deceased had raised the candle to his head for that purpose; immediately a tremenduous explosion took place, and the whole room seemed filled with liquid fire. That th is deponent fainted and knows not what afterwards took place.

"Henry Thompson, surgeon, deposed, that about twelve months ago he was called to attend the deceased, for a hurt he had received in his leg. That he found the constant habit of drinking whiskey had reduced the deceased to a deplorable habit of body. That the wound in consequence still continued open. That yesterday morning he called as usual, to visit the deceased, and found the house in a state of great disorder. That on entering the apartment of the deceased, a most shocking sight presented itself. That the two hind quarters of the deceased had been thrown with great violence against the opposite walls. That his ribs were scattered about the room. That one arm with the shoulder, was on the top of a chest of drawers; the other seemed to have been projected on the bed, and was lying behind it. That his head was not in the room, but that there was a hole in the ceiling through which it appeared to have passed. The deponent further said, that he had no doubt whatever the deceased came by his death in consequence of his system being so saturated with alcohol, or spirits, as to render his breath inflamable; and that, attempting to blow out the candle, he must have taken fire and exploded. That during his attendance on the deceased, he observed the whiskey had so pervaded his frame, that flies on alighting on his hand, or even attempting to fly over him, fell intoxicated at his feet. Mr. Thompson likewise stated that many instances of a similar death are mentioned in the medical books, but that the only case of the kind which had ever come within his personal knowledge, was during the Peninsular war, where an officers wife exploded in consequence of having drank a considerable quantity of gunpowder in tea

"Lawrence Meagher deposed that his wife and he occupied the room immediately over the deceased; that late on Saturday night the bed in which they were sleeping was raised with such violence as to throw them out on the floor, one at each side. That to their great horror and amazement they found on raising the feather bed, a human head forced through the paillasse. That the neck where it was torn from the shoulders was still bleeding. That the eyes continued to open and shut; and that the teeth still chattered. That upon regarding it attentively, the recognized the features of their poor friend Pat Roper.

"The Jury summoned from the neighborhood, brought in a verdict of—*Died by imprudently blowing out a candle after getting comfortably drunk.*

A London paper states, that not less 500 persons, in the parish of Portsea, are about to emigrate to the United States.

The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

Appointment by the Secretary of War.

Mark W. Batman, to be a *Cadet*, in the service of the United States.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Boggs township, to form a Moral Society for the suppression of vice and immorality—the following constitution was adopted.

CONSTITUTION

of the Moral Society.

Article 1. This Society shall be styled, the Moral Society of Milesburgh and its vicinity.

2. The object of this Society shall be to prevent, and suppress vice and immorality, and to promote virtue and morality, within the bounds which its legal claims may have access.

3. Any person who shall subscribe his name, to this constitution, shall be a member of this Society.

4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

5. It shall be the duty of each member to watch over each others conduct, and if necessary, to give and receive reproofs, without offence.

6. It shall be incumbent on each member, to rebuke his neighbor for all grossly immoral conduct, which they shall at any time see or hear; "thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour and not suffer sin upon him"—Lev. 19th chap. 17th ver.

7. It shall be the duty of each member of this Society to watch over the conduct of all persons, within the bounds of which the Penal laws give them a right, to bring before a magistrate and (after reasonable warning failing) prosecute any person or persons who they may detect in violating the said laws.

8. It shall be incumbent on each member, to communicate to each other, when opportunity offers, any penal transgression which they may see or hear, together with the names of the transgressors, and the warning they gave them, so that if another member sees or hears that same person continuing in the evil, they will better know how to act.

9 As this Society is constituted for preserving public and private morals, as far as its influence can extend, and not for selfish or mercenary purposes; therefore any member or members of this Society, who shall find him or themselves bound in duty to prosecute any person or persons, for any transgression of the laws of this Commonwealth, shall (if need be) before the trial proceeds release any share or part of the fine, which by the law may be given to the prosecutor, in such case, in favor of the Commonwealth, the Overseers of the poor, or the Supervisors of the highways, or whatever body the other part of the said fine may be appropriated by law.

10. If any member prosecutes a transgressor, and receives a fine, he shall forthwith pay over his part to the treasurer of this Society.

11. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all monies presented to him arising from fines, or otherwise which he shall keep a fair account of, in a book for that purpose, and pay over the same or any part thereof, on an order drawn by the President, for what purpose a majority of the Society shall direct.

12. As the members of this Society would rather endeavor to prevent vice and immorality, than cause guilty persons to be punished, it shall be the duty of each member to recommend industry and morality, by example, as also by precept, with all prudence.

13. This Society shall meet annually on the second Monday of January, to elect officers, and do such business as may appear needful

14. If an election shall not take place at the appointed time, the officers in place shall continue to act.

15. The President shall have power to call a special meeting of the Society, if he shall deem it necessary, five of whom shall be a quorum, to do all business at the stated meetings.

16. Any member shall have a right to withdraw from the Society, on giving notice to the Secretary, one month previous to any general meeting.

17. This constitution, or any part thereof, may be altered or added unto, if proposed by any two members, and agreed to by a majority of the members present, at any general meeting of the Society.

This constitution was signed by a large proportion of the inhabitants of Bellefonte

Offences punishable by the laws of Pennsylvania.

Any person who shall set up any lottery, play or device, or shall cause the same to be done, either by dice, lots, cards, balls, tickets or any other numbers or figures, is liable to be fined in the sum of five hundred pounds.

Any tavern keeper who shall permit, or allow of any kind of game of address or hazard, playing, betting or gaming, for money or other thing of value whatsoever either at cards, dice, billiards, bowls, shuffle boards, in or about his house, or shall furnish any kind of ardent spirits, is liable to a fine of fourteen dollars, and the loss of license, for one year; for a second offence of a similar kind, a fine of twenty eight dollars, and to be forever incapable of being a public house keeper in this State.

Intoxication—exposes any person convicted of it to a fine of sixty-seven cents.

Drinking and tippling in taverns on Sunday—punishable with a fine of one shilling and six pence.

A tavern keeper countenancing drinking and tippling, in his house, on Sunday, forfeits ten shillings for each offence.

Doing any work, except the works of necessity and mercy, or shall practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion, exposes himself to a fine of four dollars, for every offence.

Any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards, who shall profanely curse or swear, by the name of God, Christ Jesus, or the Holy Ghost; on being convicted shall pay the sum of sixty-seven cents, for every offence.

Any person who shall curse or swear, by any other name or thing, on being convicted shall forfeit and pay forty-seven cents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, shall, hereafter, set up or expose to be played at for money or any other valuable thing, any E. O. table, Faro Bank, or any other game or device, with cards or dice, or any other game of address or hazard, in any way or manner whatever, every such person or persons so offending, upon conviction thereof in the court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the offence is committed shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of said county, for any term not exceeding one year, and shall pay a fine to the Commonwealth not exceeding 500 dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Approved 18th March 1816.

From the Montreal Herald.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, recently arrived in this city from Kingston, Upper Canada, has brought us the account of a murder, marked by circumstances of peculiar atrocity, said to have been inserted in an Ogdensburgh paper, and of which the particulars are as follows.

A young merchant (whose name and nation had escaped the memory of our informant) who had been travelling in the country for purchasing flour, and had in his possession a considerable sum of money put up for the night at an Inn.

Some time after an aged mendicant entered and besought the landlord to grant him lodging. The landlord at first refused, but the Merchant offering to defray the expenses of the old man's supper and bed, acquiesced—Bed time being come the two travellers were conducted to chambers seperated only by a thin partition, and soon fell asleep. In the middle of the night the old man was awakened by a noise proceeding from the adjoining room, and apparently occasioned by a difficulty in breathing and struggling. He rose softly and crept cautiously to a crack in the partition from which a stream of light issued and beheld with horror the landlord cutting the young man's throat, and his wife deliberately receiving the blood in a kettle! Trembling for his own life, he returned to bed, placed himself in a careless and relaxed attitude of sleep, and summoning all his fortitude to maintain command of countenance, awaited the visit which he had no doubt would be made him. He was not deceived—they entered his room, bending over his bed, carefully examined his features—but the wife whispering in a low tone, "he is certainly asleep he has not heard it,"—they withdrew. The next morning the old man with an air of studied ignorance of the preceeding night's transaction, inquired of the landlord, whether the merchant had, according to promise paid for his bed and supper, and expressing a wish to return him thanks for his liberality, asked whether he was yet arisen. The landlord replied that he had sometime before departed and had satisfied him for every thing. The old man instantly repaired to a magistrate—disclosed what he had witnessed—accompanied by the police returned to the Inn—seized the murderer and his accomplice, and proceeded to examine the chamber of the deceased. It was locked but the landlord refusing the key, the door was burst open; and the unhappy victim found with his throat cut from ear to ear. The offenders were immediately committed to prison to await that punishment which so diabolical a violation of law human and divine, and such a

preternatural absence of natural feeling so imperiously demanded.

Animal affection and gratitude.—A party of a ship's crew being sent a shore on a part of the coast of India, for the purpose of cutting wood for the ship, one of the men, having strayed from the rest, was greatly frightened by the appearance of a large lioness, who made towards him, and looked very earnestly, first at him, and then at a tree a little distance off, After repeating her looks several times she arose, and proceeded on towards the tree, looked back several times, seemingly wishing the man to follow her, which he did; and upon coming to the tree he looked up, and perceived a huge baboon with two young cubs in his arms, which he supposed were the lioness's, as she crouched down like a cat, and seemed to eye them very stedfastly; upon which the man, being afraid to ascend the tree bethought himself to cut it down; and having his axe with him, he set to work, when the lioness seemed more attentive to what he was doing; and upon the tree falling, she sprung forward on the baboon, and after tearing him in peices, she turned round and licked the cubs over and over again; after which she turned to the man, who was greatly frightened at seeing her in such a rage with the baboon; but she came and fawned round him in great fondness, and which seemed to shew her gratitude. she then went to the cubs, and taking them up in her mouth went away with them; when the man made the best of his way off to the shore, where he was taken aboard, and did not get rid of his fright for some time after.

The Ontario—We have succeeded in ascertaining the following particulars, respecting the late very interesting cruise of this national ship. The commissioner of the Vice King of Peru, who went in the Ontario to Valapariso, having ascertained that the State of Chili would not treat with him, returned in the Ontario to Lima. From Lima the Ontario sailed for the N. W. coast of America, and in 49 days she anchored in 14 fathom water off the river Columbia; of which each shore was taken possession in the name of the U. S. of America.

After watering at a Spanish settlement in California, the Ontario returned to Lima where the officers and crew were treated in the most hospitable manner From Lima the Ontario sailed for Valparaiso. On her arrival, Lord Cochran manifested a disposition to insist upon the Ontario paying his ship the compliment of a salute. To effect this, Lord Cochran took measures to get his fleet (the Chilian fleet) consisting of 3 frigates and a sloop of war, to prevent the sailing of the Ontario. He stationed the San Martin of 64 guns off the harbor, and a smaller vessel of twenty guns along side the Ontario. Notwithstanding all these preperations, the Ontario took in her wood, water and provisions, and when ready, sailed, passing the San Martin at a distance of three-fourths of a mile. She & the smaller vessel got under weigh, immediately on perceiving the Ontario make sail. After about two hours the Ontario had left the Chilian ships about 4 miles astern when they gave up the pursuit.

D. Press.

Portland, (Maine) April 20,

Arrived in this town last week, Admiral GEORGE TATE, of the Russian navy on a visit to his relatives and friends who reside in this place and vicinity. Admiral Tate came with his parents to this country from England when between one and two years of age and resided in that part of Falmouth called Stroudwater. At the age of twenty he left this for the West Indies, and thence to England—and soon after entered the Russian service—in which he has continued ever since, a period of forty eight years, and by his merit and good conduct, as an officer and gentleman, has risen to the first rank and command in his profession. Admiral Tate is also a member of the Russian Senate, the highest court of the empire.

A French paper, speaking of Agriculture, as the source of a nation's wealth and happiness, adds "Without leaving our country, we can make immense conquests and these will be surer and more profitable than external conquests; *they will not cost a single drop of blood, and they will dry many tears.* The true *Champs d'Asile* are in France. Let us be humane and magnanimous, always sympathysing with the unfortunate, but by no means favour or promote emigration. Let us show ourselves a the most prudent nation, and we shall have conquered the nation a second time."

Royal Munificence.—A Gentleman in Massachusetts, lately sent King HENRY of St. Domingo, one of Collin's elegant super royal quarto *Bibles* The present was gratefully received, and a few days after the Gentleman received a letter of thanks, enclosing a draft for *six thousand dollars.*

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

The Portland Argus of Tuesday last, informs that the committee appointed at Boston, at the last session of the legislature, to take into consideration the subject of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts had a meeting in Portland on Thursday, 11th inst. at which measures were taken so bring the subject before the legislature at that June session.

The manufacture of China Ware or Porcelain, equal in firmness to the French, has been commenced in this city. At the monthly meeting of the Historical Society a few days ago, samples of the article prepared by Mr. Mead, from domestic materials, were presented for inspection. Their forms, their composition, their glazing, their enamelling and every thing, gave universal satisfaction.

Agreeably to the provisions of the act lately passed "to improve the agriculture of this state," the sum of 650 dollars is appropriated for two years to the agricultural society of New York county, to be paid to such society from the state treasury, whenever the members certify that they have raised an equal sum to be added to it. This fund of $1300 is to be bestowed in premiums for promoting agriculture and manufacture. *N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

VALUABLE INVENTION.

Mr. Adam Stuart of this city has invented a machine for bricks, which renders unnecessary the tedious process of preparing the clay by wetting and making it into the consistency of morter, moulding and drying. This machine may be so constructed as to make about 2000 bricks per hour ready to be put immediately into the kiln, much neater and more compactly formed than is practicable in the common mode; and it is believed that not more than a single horse power will be requisite to produce this effect. *Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

The Chillicothe Supporter states that "the Bank of Steubenville and the Farmer and Mechanics Bank of Steubenville, are both reported to have resumed specie payments."

A large meeting of the Catholics was holden in Dublin on the 1st March for the purpose of expressing in the most marked manner, their gratitude to the protestants who have lately come forward to petition parliament in their behalf.

Bank Note Exchange

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	1	per cent dis.
Boston,	1	do
New-Hampshire,	4	do
Connecticut,	3	do
New-York		par
New York country notes	2½	per ct. dis.
New-Jersey.		
Trenton,	1	per ct. dis.
Mount Holly,	1	do
Cumberland,	1	do
Newark,	1	do
Brunswick Bank,	1	do
Sussex Bank,	1	do
State Bank at Trenton,	1	do
At Elizabethtown	1	do
At Morristown	1	do
At Patterson	1	do
At Brunswick	1	do
All under 5 dollars 2 per cent discount.		
Pennsylvania.		
Philadelphia notes,		par
Germantown		do
Easton Bank,		do
Camden		do
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.		
Hulmeville,	2	do
New Hope Bridge,	2	do
Chester county Bank,	2	do
West Chester	2	do
Montgomery county Bank,	2	do
Northampton Bank,	2	do
Farmers Bank of Lancaster,	2	do
Old Bank of Carlisle,	4	do
Reading,	3	do
Susquehanna Bridge	4	do
Marietta,	35	do
Lancaster Trading Company,	3	do
Harrisburg Bank	1	do
Bank at Milton,	4	do
Chambersburg,	4	do
Little York,	4	do
Gettysburg,	4	do
Swatara Bank,	4	do
Silver Lake,	5	do
Pittsburg Notes,	5	do
Agricul. bank of Carlisle	6	do
Green Castle	30	do
Uniontown		no sales
Juniata		no sales
All the rest of Pennsylvania notes of Incorported banks	10 to 25	dis.
Delaware.		
Old Bank of Delaware	2	per ct. dis
Wilmington & Brandywine	30	do
Farmers bank at Dover, with its branches,	2	do
Laurel,	5	do
Smyrna,	8	do
Maryland.		
Baltimore	1	per ct. dis.
Annapolis and Branches	5	do

New & Cheap Goods.

COME AND SEE.

Matthew M'Reynolds,

HAS just received, in addition to his former stock, a general assortment of

GOODS

suited to the season, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Medicine and Paints, all of which he will sell at reduced prices, for CASH, as the present *Hard Times* forbid a credit.

N. B. All persons indebted to him by note or book account, are requested to call and discharge the same immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given.

Jersey Shore, May 17, 1819.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber living in Milesburg, Centre county, on the 22d day of April last, a large bay

HORSE,

about 15 or 16 hands high, white feet, bald faced, the hair cut short on his tail, a little string-halt in one hind leg, somewhat lame in one fore leg. Whoever takes up said horse, if strayed, and returns him to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable charges paid; and if stolen on the apprehension and conviction of the thief and recovery of the horse, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars.

P. H. Tierney.

May 7, 1819.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public vendue on the premises on Monday the twenty-fourth day of May instant, a certain tract of

LAND,

situate in Spring township, Nittany valley, adjoining lands of Robert Gordon, Henry Vandyke, John Furey and others, containing

280 Acres,

more or less, late the estate of Andrew Glenn, deceased. This tract of Land lies within three and an half miles of the borough of Bellefonte. The improvements consists of about

80 acres of upland,

cleared, about ten acres of meadow, and a dwelling

HOUSE & BARN.

Terms of sale, seventeen hundred dollars to be paid in hand, and the residue in six annual payments, with interest from the date of the bonds, and to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. Due attendance will be given by

William Potter.

Administrator.

By the Court, April, 26, 1819.

Certified by

Wm. Petrikin,

Clerk, O. C.

Bellefonte, May, 5, 1819.

Entertainment.

The subscriber having opened a house of public entertainment, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Butler, in the Borough of Bellefonte, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has provided himself with every article requisite for the accommodation of the lodger and traveller in a comfortable manner. He therefore flatters himself by care and attention to receive a share of the public patronage.

Thomas Hastings.

April 8, 1819.

Dr. J. Hoffman,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue his practice in physic, as usual in Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1819.

N. B.—All persons indebted to him for a longer time than six months are requested to come forward and discharge their accounts immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

☞ The editors of the Bellefonte Patriot, and True American Bedford will please publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Stewart & Armor*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. As it is necessary that the business transacted by them, during the existence of the firm, should be settled as soon as possible, it is presumed all persons indebted will call and make payment immediately.

Andrew Stewart,
William Armor.

Bellefonte, April 1, 1819.

Appeals

for the 1st Battalion, will be held at the house of Wm. Bloom, in Clearfield County, on the first day of June next, by Captains Lebius Luther, James Gill and Lieut. James B. Caldwell. And for the 2d Battallion by Captain Wm. M'Minn, Lieut. John Hasson, and Ensign William Marshall, at the house of Chriswell Whitehill, Centreville, on the same day.

THOMAS M'PHERSON *Col.*
32d *Regiment P. M.*

April 19, 1819.

WILLIAM WOOD

Tailor,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop next door to Roland Curtin's Store, where he continues to carry on the

Tailoring business.

Having lately acquired the system of cutting and making coats and other garments in the newest fashion and neatest style, he hopes by this and a careful attention to business to merit as heretofre, a share of the public patronage.

As some of the brethren have stated the prices they will charge for making clothes, he will just state, that he will work as low as any other Tailor in Bellefonte.

May 1, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Abraham Harshbarger*, deceased, late of Potter township, Centre County, are requested to make payment, and those having demands against said estate will present them to the subscribers on or before the first day of August next, properly authenticated.

Jeremiah Sankey,
Joseph Gilliland,

Administrators.

May 1, 1819.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife *Catharine*, refuses to live with me, all persons are cautioned not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

John Glenn.

April 27, 1819.

PRINTING.

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.

POETRY

From the New-York Evening Post.

TO ENNUI.

Avaunt ye hateful enemy of fun,
Grim nightmare of the mind;
Which way, great Momus! shall I run,
A refuge safe to find?
My nunny's dead—Miss Rumor's breath
Is stopt for lack of news,
And F*** is almost hyp'd to death,
And L*** has got the blues.

I've read friend Noah's book quite thro,'
Appendix, notes, and all;
I've swallow'd Lady Morgan's too,
I've blundered thro' De Stael:
The Edinburgh Review—I have seen't
The last that has been shipt;
I've read—in short—all books in print,
And some in manuscript.

I am sick of General Jackson's toast,
Canals are naught to me;
Nor do I care who rules the roast,
Clinton—or John Targee:
No stock in any Bank I own,
I fear no lottery shark;
And if the Battery were gone
I'd ramble in the Park.

Let gilded Guardsmen shake their toes,
Let Altorf please the pit,
Let Mister Hawkins "blow his nose"
And Spooner publish it;
Insolvent laws let Marshal break,
Let dying Baldwin cavil;
And let tenth ward electors shake
Committee to the devil.

In vain—for like a cruel cat
That sucks a child to death,
Or like a Madagascar bat
Who poisons with his breath,
The fiend is on me still;
Come, doctor!—here's your pay—
What lotion, potion, plaster, pill,
Will drive the beast away?

CROAKER.

APPEARANCE DECEITFUL:

TALE.

Translated from the German of Kotzebue.

"Drive to the church," said the Countess Z** to her coachman, as she stepped into the carriage. It was the eve of all Saints, and the pious Amelia wished to unburden her mind by confession. "A young and amiable woman united to a husband who was the choice of her own heart—adored by him—already the happy mother of a charming boy—soon to produce the second pledge of nuptial love—gratefully plucking every flower which joy scattered on her path—willingly fulfilling every duty of a faithful wife and tender mother—what can such a woman have to confess? With a heart devoid of guile, and a conscience without blemish, why does she visit the chair of absolution? What will she reply to the priest, if he require more than the universal declaration—I am a miserable sinner," Thus spoke Gustavius Count Z** to himself, as he was standing at the window, and heard his Emilia's direction, "Drive to the church," "Shall I privately follow her," continued he in his soliloquy; shall I conceal myself in a corner of the church, and hear the avowel of my beloved sioner? Is this curiosity?—No! Is it jealousy?—Pshaw. Well, what is it then?—A joke and nothing more. I am her husband and have as great a right to know her little secrets as father Anselmo. I shall rally her, she will be surprised. I shall laugh—and there the matter will end."

He went. It was not far to the church. He crept into it under the twilight, and approached as near to the confessor's chair, as was possible without being detected. He listened attentively. Emily spoke rather loud. This is the fragment of her confession, of which her unfortunate husband lost not a word.

"*Yes, reverend father, the youths person was so lovely. For more than six months he daily passed several hours in my bedchamber he escaped by means of my maid through a private door. I have always concealed from his lordship my reasons for dissmissing this girl from my service.*

Oh, all ye husbands! whoever of you is in possession of a beautious wife, whom he loves with the whole fulness of his heart, in whose arms he carelessly reposes, let him fancy, if it be possible let him fancy himself in the situation of the listening Count. His first motion was with his hand upon his sword, but the idea of profaning the Almighty's temple, and of defiling his floors with blood, deterred him. He left the church to him the grave of his repose, arrived, without knowing how, at his own house, and demanded horses. A light post chaise was prepared. The Count left a note for his wife, in which he very laconically informed her, that business of importance obliged him to visit one of his estates, threw himself into the carriage and fled from the place.

Emily returned from the temple with that cheerfulness so peculiar to pious simplicity, when it believes to have liquidated all accounts with heaven. Her husband's note surprised her much. He had never before quitted her in so unaccountable a way—without a parting kiss—without fixing any time for his return—without having even thought of the journey two hours before.

These reflections made the gentle Emily uneasy. She summoned the steward and asked whether he had spoken to the Count before his departure. The steward replied, he had seen him but not spoken to him—"Not spoken to him!" exclaimed Emilia.

"No orders! no directions! I mean with regard to the household?"—"None whatsoever," answered he. That is strange," said Emilia. "Ay, strange indeed, my lady," returned the steward. I have known his lordship ever since he was born. I often have had the honor of carrying him in my arms, but I never saw him as he was to-day—Twenty times he was pleased to send for me—twenty times I had the honor of waiting on him; but there I stood, and he never looked at me. Once or twice I took the liberty of coughing, but all in vain. His lordship did nothing but bite his nails, and all the while looked as red as my good old master his father, of blessed memory, when he swallowed five bottles of wine after dinner At last his lordship threw himself into the chaise, without as much as saying, good bye Thomas, as he was before always pleased to do, when he left home"—"Inexplicable!" murmured Emilia. "Undoubtedly some very unpleasant accident has torn him from my arms!" Far, very far, was she from suspecting the real cause.

Meanwhile the count pursued his journey day and night. 'Twas night within his soul, not a gleam of hope there cast its transient twilight. On the evening of the third day he reached the bounds of his estate: An ancient castle of the ninth century furnished with turrets, moats, drawbridges, and palisades, just caught the last beam of the sun, and cast a long shadow on the flowry meadow.

It was the first time that the young Count had visited this the remotest of his estates, since he inherited them from his father. A steward, an old gardener and his wife, were the only inhabitatns of the castle. All three harbored not the most distant expectation from their young master. They surrounded him with every demonstration of joy, and welcomed him with a hearty good will; but he scarce even saw them; his eyes were dim and gloomy, he threw himself upon a sofa and desired to be left alone.

The whole village was in motion.—The oldest boors dressed themselves in their Sunday Clothes and plodded towards the castle while the bailiff on the road studied a complimentary harangue, with which he proposed to surprize his lordship. At the gates of the castle, however they were informed that the Count was fatigued after his journey, and could not be seen by any body. The good people returned sorrowfully home. "The late lord was never so high with us," said one to the other;—"When ever he came here to hunt and shoot, he always received us, and said—good day my lads!—how goes your corn on? how are your cattle? god bless your good old soul."

Early on the following morning, Count Z** examined the castle, searched into every corner and dived into the lowest cellar. At the end of a lonely gallery, thro' which he heard the echo of his very step he stumbled against an iron door which guarded the entrance to one of the four turrets at the corners of the castle's roof. The door was opened, a loathsome stench of long confined air burst through the chasm. He entered, found four naked walls, and some mouldered straw. For the first time the count's mouth was distended to a smile, but it was a grim diabolical smile. He silently quitted the turret, and dispatched the servant who accompanied him, with a note to the Countess. In the mean time, by his command a table, a wooden chair, and a bundle of fresh straw, were carried to the turret.

Emilia received with rapture the tidings of her beloved lord, whose embrace her beating heart too long missed. With the beautious bloom of fervant desire upon her cheek, she opened the note and read:

"*The bearer hereof has orders to bring you to me.* Z.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Jeremiah Sankey,
Joseph Gilliland,
Administrators.

May 1, 1819.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife *Catharine*, refuses to live with me, all persons are cautioned not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

John Glenn.

April 27, 1819.

Armor & Callaghen,
Tailors,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Stewart and Armor, next door to Milliken's Store, Bellefonte, where all work, in the line of their business, will be executed with neatness and dispatch. They inform the fashionable part of the community, that they have received the latest Philadelphia fashions.

Bellefonte April 2d 1819.

Wrapping Paper
for sale at this Office.

"Change of Position."

The subscriber having sold his lease of the tavern stand to Mr. Joseph Butler, and wishing to settle up his business, in that line, respectfully requests all who are indebted to call and make payment, on or before the first day of May next, as no further indulgence will be given.

He respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

in the South east corner of the public square, where he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of Gentleman's Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes and Pumps, &c. of the first quality, and newest fashions: which he will dispose of cheap, for *cash* or approved orders, and on no other terms.

James Hemphill.

Bellefonte, April 1st 1819.

WILLIAM WOOD
Tailor,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop next door to Roland Curtin's Store, where he continues to carry on the

Tailoring business.

Having lately acquired the system of cutting and making coats and other garments in the newest fashion and neatest style, he hopes by this and a careful attention to business to merit as heretofore a share of the public patronage.

As some of the brethren have stated the prices they will charge for making clothes, he will just state, that he will work as low as any other Tailor in Bellefonte.

May 1, 1819.

ANDREW STEWART,
TAILOR,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by James Hemphill, in the Borough of Bellefonte, opposite to the Bank, where he continues to carry on the

Tailoring business.

He will execute work in the newest fashion, with neatness and dispatch, at the following prices:

Great coat - - -	$4 00
Plain strait bodied coat -	3 50
Vest - - -	1 00
Pantaloons - -	1 00

Bellefonte, April 20, 1819.

Information Wanted,

By a Soldier of the Revolution.

I enlisted in the continental War, about the Middle of November, in the year 1775 in Marblehead, Mass. under captain Jerry or Jeremiah Ony, Col. Hitchcock's regiment; went from thence to Boston, New-York, and Long Island; was transferred in May or June to Capt. John Allen's company of artillery, stationed at Fort Lee. I went through the Jersies on a retreat; was returned to Capt. Ony—I fought the Hessians at Trenton on the 26th of Dec. '76, and the enemy at Princeton, 2d Jan. '77. I got my discharge on the 2d Feb. of the same year, at Morristown.

If any of my fellow soldiers are living, they will confer a particular favor by furnishing me with a certificate of my having served my country, that I may be enabled to obtain its bounty.

Manuel Truair.

Sherburne, Chenango co. N. Y. Febuary, 1819.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.